# CURTIS'S

# BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;

OR,

# Flower-Garden Displayed:

IN WHICH

The most Ornamental FOREIGN PLANTS, cultivated in the Open Ground, the Green-House, and the Stove, are accurately represented in their natural Colours.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Their Names, Class, Order, Generic and Specific Characters, according to the celebrated LINNÆUS; their Places of Growth, and Times of Flowering:

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A WORK

Intended for the Use of such LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and GARDENERS, as wish to become scientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

---


BY *JOHN SIMS*, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL AND LINNEAN SOCIETIES.


---

VOL. XL.

---

The FLOWERS, which grace their native beds,
Awhile put forth their blushing heads,
But, e'er the close of parting day,
They wither, shrink, and die away:
But THESE, which mimic skill hath made,
Nor scorched by suns, nor killed by shade,
Shall blush with less inconstant hue,
Which ART at pleasure can renew. LLOYD.

---


*LONDON:*

Printed by STEPHEN COUCHMAN, Throgmorton-Street.

Published by SHERWOOD, NEELY, & JONES, 20, *Paternoster-Row;*

And Sold by the principal Booksellers in Great-Britain and Ireland.

MDCCCXIV.

SHOUT
SHARE
IT

F. Sansom Sc. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth May 1. 1814.

# LAURUS CASSIA. CASSIA, or BASTARD CINNAMON.

## *Class and Order.*

ENNEANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* o. *Cor.* calycina, 6-partita. *Nectarium* glandulis tribus, bifetis, germen cingentibus. *Filam.* interiora glandulifera. *Drupa* 1-sperma.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LAURUS *Cassia;* foliis trinerviis ovato-lanceolatis acutis: junioribus coloratis, pedunculis trichotome paniculatis divaricatissimis.

LAURUS *Cassia;* foliis triplinerviis lanceolatis. *Sp. Pl.* 528. *Willd.* 2. *p.* 477. *Persoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 448. *Burm. Ind.* 91.

LAURUS *Cassia;* paniculis laxis sublateralibus. *Lam. Enc.* 3. *p.* 441. *ill. t.* 321. *f.* 2.

LAURUS *Canella. Mill. Dict. n.* 12.

CINNAMOMUM perpetuo florens, folio tenuiore acuto. *Burm. Zeyl.* 63. *t.* 28.

CASSIA lignea. *Blackw. t.* 391. (fig. ex Hort. Malab. mutuata).

CASSIA malabarica. *Herm. Lugdb.* 130.

CASSIA cinnamomea myrrhæ odore, folio trinervi subtus cæsio. *Pluk. Alm.* 89.

CINNAMOMUM seu Canella malabarica s. javanensis. *Bauh. Pin.* 409.

CARUA. *Hort. Malab.* 1. *p.* 107. *t.* 59.

---

We believe it may still be considered as in some degree a disputed point, whether the Cassia and Cinnamon barks of the shops are not the product of the same species; and in REES's New Cyclopædia, the latest publication on the subject, a doubt is expressed whether the LAURUS *Cinnamomum* and *Cassia* are not rather

rather varieties than distinct species. On the other hand, GÆRTNER's dissections of the fruits of the two trees, if there be no error, which, as he had them for examination from the Leyden collection of seeds, is certainly not impossible, shews them to be so distinct, as to lead to a strong suspicion that they must belong to separate genera.

The true Cinnamon and the Cassia, as preserved in our stoves, though easily distinguished by the eye of an experienced cultivator, are not very readily characterized as distinct species by their foliage or habit; but when the flowers are submitted to careful examination, the stamens are found to be so remarkably different as to give countenance to Mr. BROWN's opinion of their being, in reality, generically distinct *(vide Prod. Fl. Novæ Hollandiæ, p.* 401, *ad finem)*.

The red colour of the leaves on the young shoots does not occur in the Cinnamon, and in the spring of the year readily distinguishes the plants at first sight. Mr. MARSDEN, in his Natural History of Sumatra, notices this appearance on the Cassia trees on that island.

The Cassia, as cultivated in our stoves, is a much more sightly shrub than the Cinnamon, not only on account of the above-mentioned variety of colour in the foliage, but as being generally more healthy, the leaves being far less liable to be injured by the sudden changes of our atmosphere.

Our drawing was made at Messrs. WHITLEY, BRAME, and MILNE's Nursery, at Fulham, in May, where it has flowered freely every spring for several years past.

# ŒDERA PROLIFERA. PROLIFEROUS ŒDERA.

*Claſs and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SEGREGATA.

*Generic Character.*

*Calyces* multiflori. *Corollulæ* tubuloſæ, hermaphroditæ et una alterave feminea ligulata. *Recept.* paleaceum. *Pappus* paleis pluribus.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ŒDERA *prolifera*; foliis lanceolatis ſerratis reflexis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 2392. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 5. *p.* 184. *Thunb. Prod.* 169. *Perſoon Syn.* 2. 498.

ŒDERA *prolifera*; foliis lanceolatis oppoſitis ciliatis utrinque glabris. *Linn. Suppl.* 391. *Syſt. Vegetab.* 796. *Martyn Mill. Dict. n.* 1. *Lam. Illuſtr. t.* 720.

BUPHTHALMUM *Capenſe*; foliis oppoſitis lanceolato-linearibus recurvis denticulato-ciliatis, calycibus acute folioſis, caule ſuffruticoſo. *Sp. Pl.* 1274. *Amœn. Acad. v.* 6. *p.* 104. *Berg. Cap.* 297.

---

The genus ŒDERA, ſo named by LINNÆUS in honour of the late Dr. GEORGE CHRISTIAN ŒDER, profeſſor of Botany at Copenhagen, to whoſe management the firſt part of the Flora Danica was intruſted, is a ſmall greenhouſe ſhrub, native of the Cape of Good Hope.

This plant affords a good example of the order of *Polygamia ſegregata* of LINNÆUS, the head of flowers conſiſting of a number of compound flowers, collected together on a common receptacle and ſurrounded by a common calyx or involucrum. The partial calyxes each contain ſeveral tubular hermaphrodite florets, with females in the circumference; but what is remarkable, is that only thoſe female flowers, which form part of the outer circle of the common head of flowers, put forth a ligula, thus making the common head a regularly radiated flower.

Introduced into the Kew Garden in 1789, by Mr. FRANCIS MASSON. Flowers in May and June. Propagated by cuttings. Our drawing was taken in June 1810, from a plant communicated by Meſſrs. LODDIGES and SONS.

Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth May 1. 1814. F.S.

Sydt.m Edwards Del.

Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth May 1. 1814.

# LUFFA FŒTIDA. STINKING LUFFA.

*Class and Order.*

MONŒCIA PENTANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

MASC. *Cal.* 5-partitus. *Cor.* 5-petala, calyci adnata.
FEM. *Cal. et Corolla* maris. *Filam.* 5 abſque antheris. *Germen* inferum. *Stigmata* 3—4, clavata. *Pepo* 10-ſulcatus, ſiccus, operculatus, 3-locularis, polyſpermus.

*Specific Name and Synonyms.*

LUFFA *fœtida*. *Cav. Ic.* 1. *p.* 7. *t.* 9 *et* 10. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 4. *p.* 380.
PICINNA, ſ. CUCUMIS ſylveſtris malabaricus, fructu ſtriato amaro. *Hort. Malab. v.* 8. *p.* 13. *t.* 7.
CUCUMIS indicus ſtriatus operculo donatus, corticoſo putamine tectus. *Pluk. Phyt. t.* 172. *f.* 1. *?*
CUCUMIS longus indicus. *Grew. Rar.* 229. *t.* 27. *f.* 2.
PETOLA. *Rumf. Amboyn. v.* 5. *p.* 408. *t.* 149. *?*
CUCUMIS *acutangulus*. *Sp. Pl.* 1436. *?*

---

Profeſſor CAVANILLES conſiders this as a genus to be ſeparated both from MOMORDICA and CUCUMIS, on account of the filaments being diſtinct. He ſuppoſes that MOMORDICA *Luffa* of LINNÆUS may probably belong to the ſame genus. Indeed theſe two plants appear to be extremely ſimilar, as we judge from the excellent figures of VESLINGIUS, in his obſervations on PROSPER ALPINUS. The ſeeds of the Egyptian plant are however deſcribed as being white, in ours they are quite black and intenſely bitter. The CUCUMIS *acutangulus* of LINNÆUS is probably the ſame with our plant, at leaſt the fruit deſcribed by GREW and quoted by him undoubtedly belongs to it. All the ſynonyms of the Eaſt-Indian ſpecies placed under MOMORDICA *Luffa*, probably belong to our plant.

Raiſed by Mr. ANDERSON in Mr. VERE's garden, from ſeeds ſent by Dr. ROXBURGH ſeveral years ago. Our drawing was taken there in September laſt. Native of the Iſles of Bourbon and of France. Propagated by ſeeds. To be raiſed and conſtantly preſerved in a hot-bed, where it will ripen its fruit.

Sydt. Edwards Del.

Pubd by C. Taylor Walworth May 1. 1809.

E. Sangster Sc.

# JACQUINIA AURANTIACA. ORANGE-FLOWERED JACQUINIA.

*Claſs and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 10-fida. *Stamina* receptaculo inſerta. *Bacca* 1-ſperma.

*Specific Character.*

JACQUINIA *aurantiaca;* foliis obovatis lanceolatiſve acuminatis pungentibus. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. v.* 2. *p.* 6.

---

DESC. *Stem* ſhrubby, tomentoſe. *Leaves* alternate, obovate, and lanceolate, terminated with a ſtiff pungent mucro, ſhining, pale underneath, rigid, margin thickened. *Flowers* in a terminal few-flowered raceme: *Pedicles* alternate, longer than the flower, thickened upwards; with a minute *bractle* at the baſe of each. *Calyx* five-cleft: ſegments rounded, hollowed, cloſely embracing the tube of the corolla. *Corolla* ſaucer-ſhaped: *tube* longer than calyx, thick: *limb* ten-cleft: laciniæ in two ſeries, alternate, outer row larger and more rounded. *Stamens* five, inſerted into the receptacle: *filaments* thick, united half-way from their baſe: *anthers* exſerted, two-lobed. *Germen* ovate, one-celled, with a ſingle *ovulum*: *ſtyle* ſhorter than filaments: *ſtigma* capitate.

This curious ſhrub is a native of the Sandwich Iſlands, where it was diſcovered by our friend ARCHIBALD MENZIES, Eſq. Introduced to the Kew Gardens, in 1796. Flowers moſt part of the ſummer, and as late as November.

Our drawing was taken at the fine collection belonging to the Comteſſe DE VANDES, at Bayes-Water.

W.H.^{ms} Edwards Del.  Pub.d by S. Curtis, Walworth, May 1. 1814.  F. Sansom Sc.

# CLEOME SPINOSA. PRICKLY CLEOME.

************************

## *Class and Order.*

TETRADYNAMIA SILIQUOSA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-phyllus. *Petala* 4. *Stam.* 4—40. *Siliqua* unilocularis, bivalvis, polyſperma. *Sem.* exalbuminoſa.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CLEOME *ſpinoſa*; aculeata hexandra: ſtaminibus juxta baſin ſtipitis germine aliquoties longioris inſertis, foliis 7—5-natiſque acuminatis, bracteis racemi ſimplicibus cordatis. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p.* 131.

CLEOME *ſpinoſa. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 568. (excluſo ſynonymo Milleri.) *Sp. Pl.* 939. *Jacq. Amer.* 190. *Swartz Obſ.* 252.

CLEOME *pungens*; floribus hexandris, foliis quinatis viſcoſis, caule ſpinoſo. *Willd. Hort. Berol.* 1. *t.* 18.

CLEOME *Erucago. Mill. Dict.*

CLEOME aſſurgens ramoſum et ſpinoſum heptaphyllum, ſpica multiplici foliata. *Brown Jam.* 273.

TARENAYA *Marcgr. Braſil.* 33. *t.* 34.

---

This is undoubtedly the ſame plant that is deſcribed and figured by WILLDENOW, under the name of CLEOME *pungens*, in his Hortus Berolinenſis; but we ſee no reaſon to ſuppoſe it to be diſtinct from CLEOME *ſpinoſa* of LINNÆUS. The author himſelf obſerves that they are very ſimilar, but that this differs in being more lofty and in having conſtantly five, never ſeven, leaflets, and in being clammy. But the latter circumſtance is particularly mentioned by JACQUIN, in his deſcription of *ſpinoſa*; and Mr. ANDERSON aſſures us, that the leaves of our plant, when young and vigorous, had frequently ſeven leaflets. As to the height there is no remarkable difference in his account

account and that of JACQUIN, if there were any weight in such a diſtinction.

Though generally conſidered as annual, and indeed uſually flowering the firſt year, yet in our ſtoves it is perennial, or at leaſt biennial, and blooms more perfectly the ſecond year than the firſt.

Native of the Weſt-Indies. Cultivated by MILLER before the year 1731. Flowers in July and Auguſt. Propagated by ſeeds; and is to be conſtantly kept in the ſtove. Our drawing was taken at Mr. VERE'S, at Kenſington-Gore, in July 1812.

Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth May. 1. 1819.

# PELARGONIUM TRISTE (β) FILIPENDULIFOLIUM.
# DROP-WORT-LEAVED NIGHT-SMELLING PELARGONIUM.

## *Claſs and Order.*

MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus: lacinia ſuprema definente in tubulum capillarem, nectariferum, ſecus pedunculum decurrentem. *Cor.* 5-petala, irregularis. *Filam* 10, inæqualia, quorum 3—6 caſtrata. *Arilli* 5, monoſpermi, ariſtati, ad baſin receptaculi roſtrati: ariſtis ſpiralibus introrſum barbatis.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PELARGONIUM *triſte*; ſubacaule, umbella ſimplici, foliis hirtis pinnatis: foliolis bipinnatifidis: laciniis oblongis acutis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 650. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. v.* 4. *p.* 165. *Perſoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 228.

PELARGONIUM *triſte*; ſubcauleſcens, umbella ſimplici foliis multifido-laciniatis villoſis, laciniis lanceolatis. *Hort. Kew. ed. prima* 2. *p.* 418.

GERANIUM *triſte*; calycibus monophyllis ſeſſilibus, ſcapis bifidis monophyllis. *Sp. Pl.* 950. *Kniph. Cent.* 7. *n.* 29.

GERANIUM radice tuberoſa, foliis longiſſimis bipinnatis hirtis, floribus umbellatis noctu ſuaveolentibus, corollis ſubæqualibus atro maculatis. *Cav. Diſſ.* 4. *p.* 261. *t.* 107. *f.* 1. *Rivin Pentap.* 105.

GERANIUM calycibus monophyllis, tubis longiſſimis ſubſeſſilibus, radice ſubrotunda. *Hort. Cliff.* 344. *Burm. Geran.* 57.

GERANIUM triſte. *Cornut. Canad.* 109. *t.* 110.

GERANIUM noctu olens æthiopicum, radice tuberoſa, foliis myrrhidis latioribus. *Breyn. Cent.* 126. *t.* 58.

GERANIUM triſte. *Riv. Pentap.* 106.

GERANIUM africanum noctu olens radice tuberoſa foliis paſtinacæ. *Weinm. Phyt. t.* 541. *a.*

GERANIUM

GERANIUM indicum noctu odoratum. *Ger. Emac.* 948.
(β.) *(filipendulifolium)* foliis glabriuſculis, corollis irregularibus, petalis longioribus laxis.
GERANIUM triſte africanum. *Riv. Pentap.* 105. ?
GERANIUM triſte. *Knorr Theſaur.* 1. *t.* 8. 19. ?
GERANIUM triſte ſ. indicum noctu olens. *Weinm. Phyt. t.* 538. 6. ?

---

The corolla of this variety of the night-ſmelling PELARGONIUM is more irregular than in any of the figures above quoted, the petals which are longer and more lax, looking two upwards and three downwards. The leaves are far leſs hairy than in variety (α), indeed almoſt ſmooth, except along the footſtalk and main ribs, and are more like thoſe of common drop-wort; on which account we have added the additional name of *filipendulifolium*. We have been induced to do this, more eſpecially, as we are not ſure that it may not turn out to be a diſtinct ſpecies. The ſynonyms we have aſſigned to this variety in particular come conſiderably nearer to it than the others, but none of them reſemble it ſo exactly as to leave no doubt.

In the day-time the flowers of this plant are without ſmell; but after ſun-ſet and through the night emit a powerful ſcent, which conveys the idea of ſome delicious fruit.

Like the other tuberous-rooted ſpecies, it has only five fertile ſtamens; and the pedicles are not recurved, before the flower-bud is expanded, as in the other Pelargoniums; which we have before (No. 524) remarked as being common to all this ſection.

Flowers moſt part of the ſummer. Propagated by ſeeds or by cuttings of the root. Communicated by Meſſrs. WHITLEY, BRAME, and MILNE, of the Fulham Nurſery.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth, May 1. 1814.

# IBERIS SAXATILIS (β) CORIFOLIA. SMOOTH-LEAVED ROCK CANDY-TUFT.

*Claſs and Order.*

TETRADYNAMIA SILICULOSA.

*Generic Character.*

*Silicula* emarginata: valvis navicularibus alatis; loculis monoſpermis. *Petala* inæqualia.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

IBERIS *ſaxatilis*; caule ſuffruticoſo aſperato, ramis adſcendentibus, foliis linearibus carnoſis integerrimis, floribus ſubumbellatis.

(α.) thymbræfolia; *foliis pubeſcentibus acutis.*

IBERIS *ſaxatilis*; foliis pubeſcentibus acutis integerrimis, inferioribus linearibus, ſuperioribus lanceolatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 453. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p.* 84.

IBERIS *ſaxatilis*; ſuffruticoſa, foliis lanceolato-linearibus carnoſis acutis integerrimis ciliatis. *Amæn. Acad.* 4. *p.* 321. *Sp. Pl.* 905.

THLASPI ſaxatile vermiculato folio. *Bauh. Pin.* 107. *Garid. Prov.* 460. *t.* 101.

LITHONTHLASPI 3, fruticoſius, vermiculato acuto folio. *Col. ecphr.* 1. *p.* 273. *t.* 277. *f.* 1.

THLASPI fruticoſum folio Thymbræ hirſuto. *Bauh. Pin.* 108.

(β.) corifolia; *foliis glabris obtuſis recurvis.*

IBERIS *ſaxatilis.* B. Coridis folio, foliis glabris ſubulato-linearibus, ex monte Ventoſo. *Villars Dauph.* 3. *p.* 288.

THLASPI quintum hiſpanicum albo flore. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 2. *p.* 132. ex icone Jacobi Plateau, *fig. optima.*

---

As this ſpecies, of which we made ſome mention at No. 1031, has neither ciliated, pubeſcent, nor acute leaves, we were inclined to regard it as quite diſtinct from *ſaxatilis*, and ſuppoſed that

that it rather belonged to IBERIS *garrexiana* of ALLIONI. But upon more mature conſideration, we rather conſider it to be a ſmooth variety of IBERIS *ſaxatilis*. It ſeems pretty certainly to be the variety *coridis folio* of VILLARS, and we find an excellent repreſentation of it, from a drawing ſent by one JA. PLATEAU, in CLUSIUS's Hiſtory above quoted.

Native of the mountains of Southern Europe, growing eſpecially on lime-ſtone rocks. Flowers in the ſpring. Propagated by ſeeds. Communicated by Meſſrs. LODDIGES and SONS.

# MAURANDIA ANTIRRHINIFLORA. SNAP-DRAGON-FLOWERED MAURANDIA.

### *Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

### *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus. *Cor.* ringens. *Filam.* basi calloſa. *Capſ.* 2, coalita, apice ſemiquinquevalves.

### *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

MAURANDIA *antirrhiniflora*; corollis fauce clauſis. *Willd. Enum. p.* 659. *Hort. Berol.* 83.
MAURANDIA *antirrhiniflora. Humboldt et Bonplond.*

---

At No. 460 of this work, the reader will find an account of another, and, at that time, the only known ſpecies of this genus.

Native of Mexico, and with us an inhabitant of the green-houſe.

Our preſent plant was communicated laſt July, by Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY, who, we are informed, raiſed it from ſeeds received from Paris, under the appropriate name of MAURANDIA *perſonata*, which we ſhould have gladly adopted; but we find that it has been already recorded in WILLDENOW's Enumeration of the Plants of the Berlin Garden, and well figured in his Hortus Berolinenſis.

---

## *ADDENDA.*

No. 460, l. 13, adde, MAURANDIA *ſemperflorens*; fauce corollæ aperta pervia. *Willd. Enum. p.* 699.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth June 1. 1814.

E. Sanson Sc.

# SIDA PERIPTERA. SHUTTLE-COCK SIDA.

*Claſs and Order.*

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* ſimplex, angulatus. *Stylus* multipartitus. *Capſ.* plures. mono- ſ. tri-ſpermæ.

*Specific Character.*

SIDA *periptera*; foliis cordatis ſubtricuſpidatis acuminatis ſerratis, petalis obcordato-cuneatis: unguibus diſtantibus, filamentis longe exſertis apice recurvis, capſulis muticis.

---

The ſpecies of SIDA are ſo very numerous, that the genus might advantageouſly be divided; for which diviſion the remarkable difference in the fruit would probably afford ſufficiently diſtinctive characters.

We do not find that any deſcribed ſpecies will at all correſpond with this, nor have we met with it either in the herbarium of Sir JOSEPH BANKS, or in that of Mr. LAMBERT; and are therefore conſtrained to conſider it as undeſcribed.

DESC. *Stem* tall, ſhrubby: *branches* rounded, hiſpid. *Leaves* on long footſtalks, alternate, diſtant, cordate, lengthened out at the point, ſerrate, pubeſcent on both ſides, ſoft underneath, and rough on the upper ſurface, the baſe of the lower ones only ſlightly angled, upper ones halberd-ſhaped. *Flowers* grow in a ſcattered panicle at the extremity of the ſtalks on long alternate generally one-flowered peduncles. *Calyx* ſimple, 5-cleft, villous: *ſegments* ovate-acuminate. *Corolla* bright ſcarlet: *petals* longer than the calyx, emarginate, wedge-ſhaped: claws very narrow, having a ſpace between them, which gives the flower the form from whence our name has been borrowed; the petals ſtanding nearly upright on the receptacle, like the feathers upon the crown of the cork in a ſhuttle-cock, being ſeldom more expanded than on the uppermoſt flower in the drawing. *Column of filaments* longer than the corolla, and the ſeparate extremities bent back. *Style* the length of the ſtamens, divided at top into many white threads.

Communicated by JOHN WALKER, Eſq. Arno's-Grove, Southgate. Suppoſed to be a native of Mexico. Flowers moſt part of the year.

# ANDERSONIA SPRENGELIOIDES. SPRENGELIA-LIKE ANDERSONIA.

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* coloratus, bracteis foliaceis 2 pluribusve imbricatus. *Cor.* longitudine calycis: limbi laciniis basi barbatis. *Stam.* hypogyna: antheris infra medium affixis. *Squamulæ* hypogynæ 5, nunc connatæ. *Capsl.* placentis columnæ centrali adnatis. BROWN.

*Specific Character and Synonym.*

ANDERSONIA *sprengelioides*; foliis patulis: acumine plano. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. v.* 1. *p.* 322. *Brown Prod.* 554.

---

The genus, of which our present plant is a species, was established by Mr. BROWN in his *Prodromus Floræ Novæ Hollandiæ*. It differs from SPRENGELIA chiefly in the existence of scales at the base of the germen (nectaria of LINNÆUS); which are wanting in the latter genus, and in the greater length of the tube of the corolla, with laciniæ bearded at the base.

Mr. BROWN gave it the name of ANDERSONIA, in memory of Mr. WILLIAM ANDERSON, Surgeon, who accompanied Captain COOK in two of his voyages, in the last of which he perished; and also to commemorate the merits of Dr. ALEXANDER ANDERSON, Prefect of the botanic garden in the Island of St. Vincent, and of Mr. WILLIAM ANDERSON, a most skilful gardener and assiduous cultivator of curious exotics, as also an acute observer of their peculiar habits, to whose abilities our pages bear frequent witness.

Communicated by Messrs. MALCOLM and SWEET, from their very interesting collection at Stockwell-Common, in June 1813.

A hardy greenhouse shrub. Discovered on the southern coasts of New-Holland, by Mr. BROWN. Introduced in 1783, by Mr. PETER GOOD.

Edwards Del. Pub by S. Curtis Walworth. June 1 1814

Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth Jan.st 1819.

E. Sowerby del.

# CAMERARIA DUBIA. DOUBTFUL CAMERARIA.

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

Contorta. *Folliculi* 2, horizontales. *Semina* membranæ propriæ inserta.

*Specific Character.*

CAMERARIA *dubia*; foliis ovato-lanceolatis subundulatis, corona corollæ decemfida: laciniis alternis brevioribus obtusis.

---

We received this shrub from Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS, in August last, who informed us that it is a native of the East-Indies. We do not find that it has been any where described, and not having seen the fruit, it is not possible to determine with certainty to what genus it properly belongs. From its great similarity to CAMERARIA *lutea* of WILLDENOW,—C. *Tamaquarina* of AUBLET *(Pl. Guian. t.* 102.) we are led to consider it as a congener of that plant. The habit is nearly the same; the flowers grow in a few-flowered umbel on a short peduncle, from the fork of the divided branches, just in the same manner; but differ in having a larger corolla with a shorter tube, not contracted upwards. The most material difference, however, and which makes an uncertainty with regard to the genus, is that the corona or nectarium is a process of the corolla itself, apparently independent of the anthers; whereas in *lutea* the anthers are attached immediately to the base of the corona, which part is considered by AUBLET as filaments bearing the anthers at their bases.

It is an evergreen shrub, requiring the heat of the stove.

*Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth June 1. 1819.* *E. Sang.d*

# MESEMBRYANTHEMUM OBCORDELLUM. HEART-SHAPED FIG-MARIGOLD; or GLAUCOUS CHECQUERED DUMPLIN.

*************************

*Class and Order.*

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-fidus. *Petala* numerosa, linearia, basi cohærentia. *Capsl.* carnosa, infera, polysperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *obcordellum*; (acaulis) glaucescens, corolla albicante maculis confluentibus ramosis germine incluso. *Haworth Misc. Nat.* 21. *Ejusdem Syn. Pl. Succulent. p.* 203. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 213.

---

This curious little MESEMBRYANTHEMUM was communicated by the Comtesse DE VANDES, from her collection at Bayes-Water, in 1811.

We believe it has never been before figured, nor was it noticed by any botanical author, till Mr. HAWORTH described it in his Miscellanea Naturalia.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Introduced about the year 1794, by Mr. FRANCIS MASSON. Should be kept near the sloping lights of a good greenhouse, and watered very sparingly, and in the winter very seldom. Propagated by offsets.

# STAPELIA PULLA. BLACK-FLOWERED STAPELIA.

*Claſs and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

Aſclepiadea. *Nectar.* duplici ſtellula tegente genitalia.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

STAPELIA *pulla*; ramis obſolete angulatis torulosis aculeatis, floribus aggregatis ſeſſilibus: laciniis lanceolato-acuminatis replicatis erectis.

STAPELIA *pulla*; corollis 5-fidis: laciniis erectis lanceolato-acuminatis margine revolutis; pedunculis flore brevioribus, ramis erectis ſubhexagonis medio extra dentes floriferis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 1288. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 2. *p.* 92.

STAPELIA *pulla*; ſubhexagona erecta, aculeis patentiſſimis, floribus ſeſſilibus aggregatis, corollarum laciniis lanceolatis, ſupra holoſericeis replicatis. *Maſſon Stap. p.* 29. *t.* 31. *Hort. Kew. ed. prior.* 1. *p.* 310.

---

The STAPELIA *pulla* is among the rareſt of the ſpecies of this numerous family cultivated in our ſtoves, and is ſtill more ſeldom ſeen in flower. Our drawing was taken ſome years ago at the collection of the late I. WALKER, Eſq. of Stockwell.

The cultivation of theſe plants moſt proper to bring them into flower does not ſeem to be generally known, they are uſually directed to be kept in the dry ſtove; but we have before obſerved, that the Rev. S. BALE had found that they flowered better by being plentifully ſupplied with water in a well-heated bark ſtove. Being natives of ſandy deſerts, where they are expoſed to very long droughts at one time, and at another to be deluged by rain, it is probable that they ſhould be kept very dry, during the ſeaſon that they are not diſpoſed

to

to flower; but when the period of flowering arrives, that they ſhould then be removed to a well-heated bark ſtove, and be plentifully ſupplied, even kept in pans frequently replenifhed with water.

Flowers in Auguſt. Native of the ſandy diſtricts beyond the ridges of mountains north of the Cape.

# ENKIANTHUS QUINQUEFLORA. CANTON ENKIANTHUS.

*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* parvus, perſiſtens. *Cor.* campanulata, limbo 5-fido. *Nectaria* foveæ 5, baſi corollæ excavatæ. *Antheræ* bicornes. *Bacca?* 5-locularis. *Semina* plurima, receptaculo centrali inſerta.

*Specific Character and Synonym.*

ENKIANTHUS *quinqueflora;* foliis ovato-oblongis acuminatis, bracteis plurimis deciduis: externis rotundatis internis cymbæformibus.
ENKIANTHUS *quinqueflora. Lour. Coch. Chin. p.* 276.
TSIAU TSUNG. *Sinenſium.*

---

DESC. *Stem* ſhrubby: *branches* ſmooth reddiſh, bearing the flowers in an umbel at the extremities. *Leaves* apparently deciduous, with here and there one remaining through the winter, oblong-elliptical, acuminate, decurrent down the footſtalk, reticulate-veined, ſhining green on the upper ſurface and pale underneath, veins depreſſed on both ſides and frequently red on the under. Before the appearance of the flower the *buds* are covered with obtuſe, roundiſh ſcales; and juſt before the flowers appear the internal ſcales burſt forth, are much longer and canoe-ſhaped of a very bright red colour. The ſame *bracteæ* covered the buds which contain leaves only, exciting vain hopes of a ſucceſſion of flowers, where not a rudiment was to be ſeen. From LOUREIRO's deſcription, perhaps badly underſtood, it has been ſurmiſed that our plant is a different ſpecies from his, but as there are ſpecimens in the Bankſian Herbarium, ſent from Macao, by Mr. HAXTON, under the name of TSIAU TSUNG, which agree exactly with ours, no doubt can remain of the identity of theſe plants. That the bractes are naturally and not accidentally deciduous, is confirmed by two drawings made in China, in both of which the

the flowers are nearly without bractes. That the leaves are alſo naturally deciduous, is confirmed by theſe drawings, for in one of them, in the poſſeſſion of A. B. LAMBERT, Eſq. a few ſcattered old leaves remain, as in our figure; but in the other, preſerved in the muſeum at the India-Houſe, and which was drawn from the life, by a Chineſe artiſt, at the Engliſh factory, under the eye of Mr. KER, there are no leaves but the young ones, which appear at the extremities of the flowering branches. *Peduncles* an inch and half long, recurved ſo as to make the flower entirely cernuous. *Calyx* very ſmall, five-cleft: ſegments acute and minutely ciliate. *Corolla* one-petaled, bell-ſhaped: *tube* large: *limb* 5-cleft: *laciniæ* obtuſe, revolute. At the baſe within the corolla are five hollow nectariferous cavities, much as in the flowers of the Crown-Imperial*, making as many gibboſities on the outſide. The corolla, though of one piece, eaſily ſeparates into five. *Stamens* 10. *Filaments* inſerted into the baſe of the corolla, enlarged and villous a little above their baſe: *Anthers* two-awned. *Germen* five-cornered; angles projecting; ſides depreſſed; within 5-celled, each cell containing many ſeeds attached to the central receptacle. *Style* erect, the length of the corolla. *Stigma* ſhining green, ſimple. We have not ſeen the ripe fruit, but LOUREIRO ſays that it is a five-celled *berry*.

We are informed by LOUREIRO, that the ſpecies which he has deſcribed, is cultivated in Canton, where it grows to a moderate-ſized ſpreading tree; and that flowering branches are preſerved many days in porcelain veſſels filled with water in the houſes of the mandarins, where they are highly pleaſing to the eye, but have no ſcent. And Mr. KER, in a note which accompanies the drawing at the India-Houſe, obſerves that this handſome ſhrub grows ſpontaneouſly in the province of Canton, where it is held in a kind of veneration, and the flowers deemed an acceptable offering to the gods; and, accordingly, at the Chineſe new-year, which happens at the ſeaſon of their bloſſoming, large branches with flowers are hung up in all the temples.

Flowers in January and February.

For an opportunity of drawing and deſcribing this very rare plant, which has probably never before been ſeen alive in Europe, we are indebted to Mr. KNIGHT, of the Exotic Nurſery, King's-Road, Little Chelſea.

* From the omiſſion of the real minute calyx in ſome of the flowers, the turgeſcency of the nectaries, too ſtrongly defined in the figure, may be miſtaken for this part.

Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth Jun.

# LEUCADENDRON GRANDIFLORUM. GREAT-FLOWERED LEUCADENDRON.

***********************

*Claſs and Order.*

DIŒCIA TETRANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

MASC. *Fl.* capitati. *Cal.* 0. *Pet.* 4, ſtaminifera.

FEM. *Stigma* obliquum. *Nux* vel *Samara* 1-ſperma, ſquamis ſtrobili incluſa.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LEUCADENDRON *grandiflorum*; foliis lanceolato-oblongis callo antice ſubrotundo: adultis glabris; floralibus coloratis, ramis tenuiſſime tomentoſis, ſquamis amenti utriuſque ſexus ovatis obtuſiuſculis glabris fucatis. *Brown in Linn. Soc. Tranſact.* 10. *p.* 59. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 5. *p.* 376.
EURISPERMUM *grandiflorum. Parad. Lond.* 105.

---

The genus PROTEA, as conſtituted by LINNÆUS, includes plants which, though belonging to the ſame natural order, differ in ſo many reſpects, that he was himſelf ſenſible that they ought to be ſeparated, and accordingly made at one period an attempt to divide them into two genera; but the very limited number of ſpecies at that time known to him, afforded very inſufficient materials to found the generic characters upon, and when he became acquainted with more, they united ſo badly with the genera he had previouſly founded, that he ſeems at laſt to have given them up in deſpair, and left off where he had begun, by again reducing the whole under one.

After LINNÆUS, little ſeems to have been done more than the addition of new diſcovered ſpecies, till Mr. R. A. SALISBURY, in the Paradiſus Londinenſis, gave definitions of ſeveral genera of the African Proteaceæ. And very ſoon after, Mr. ROBERT BROWN, in the tenth volume of the Tranſactions of the

the Linnean Society, favoured the botanical world with a complete reviſion of the whole order. The principles of this laſt eſſay have been adopted in the laſt edition of the Hortus Kewenſis, and may be now conſidered as a well-eſtabliſhed arrangement.

The names given by Mr. SALISBURY are for the moſt part retained by Mr. BROWN, except in a few inſtances, in which he has given his reaſon for deviating from this rule.

PROTEA *argentea* of LINNÆUS, of which our preſent plant is a congener, being the original LEUCADENDRON of HERMAN, PLUKENET, and of LINNÆUS himſelf, affords a ſound reaſon for its adoption, in preference to that of EURYSPERMUM.

The ſpecimen figured in the Paradiſus Londinenſis had a much larger flower than the one here repreſented, which we believe to have been a female plant, but neglected examining it in its recent ſtate. Mr. SALISBURY remarks, that the males exceed the females in ſize.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Requires the protection of a greenhouſe. Introduced about 1809. Communicated by the Right Hon. Lord STANLEY.

Wyld.ᵐ Edwards Del. Pub.ᵈ by S. Curtis Walworth July 1. 1804. F. Jukes Sc.

# SAXIFRAGA CERATOPHYLLA. SHINING-CALYXED SAXIFRAGE.

*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Capſ.* 2-roſtris, 1-locularis, polyſperma.

*Specific Character and Synonym.*

SAXIFRAGA *ceratophylla*; glabra, foliis radicalibus trilobis: lobis multifidis: laciniis lateralibus falcatis, caule paniculato, calycibus fucatis. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 70.

---

DESCR. Grows in round tufts without runners. *Leaves* on long channelled footſtalks, rigid, three-lobed: *lobes* generally trifid, lateral ones ſickle-ſhaped. *Flowering-ſtems* ſmooth, upright, nearly naked, except a ſimple leaf at the diviſions of the branches: lower ones tricuſpid, upper ones ſmaller and quite entire. *Panicle* lax: *peduncles* frequently red, eſpecially at the axils. *Calyx* 5-cleft, ſharp-pointed, green, covered with a reſinous varniſh, but not clammy. *Petals* obovate, quite entire, white, revolute, thrice the length of the calyx. *Stamens* 10, ſpreading, the length of the calyx. *Anthers* ſimple, yellow. *Styles* 2, erect. *Stigmas* club-ſhaped, recurved.

This is a very deſirable little Alpine plant, its foliage being a particularly bright green growing in hemiſpherical even tufts. It ſeems particularly ſuited to ornament rock-work, and in ſuch a ſituation would probably bear our ordinary winters very well, though it will be ſafer to preſerve ſome pots of it under a frame.

Native of Spain. Flowers in June. Introduced in 1804. Communicated by Meſſrs. MALCOLM and SWEET, of Stockwell-Common.

[illegible] Edwards Del.

Pub by S. Curtis Walworth July 1 18[illegible]

[illegible]

# NYMPHÆA ODORATA, *var.* β. MINOR. LESSER SWEET-SCENTED WATER-LILY.

## *Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4—5-phyllus. *Petala* plurima germini ſub ſtaminibus inſerta. *Stigma* radiatum ſeſſile, medio nectariferum. *Bacca* ſupera, multilocularis, polyſperma. SMITH.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

NYMPHÆA *odorata.* Vide ſupra Nᵐ. 819.

NYMPHÆA *odorata* (β. roſea) foliis cordatis integerrimis obtuſis, lobis divaricatis acutis; petiolis pedunculis foliiſque ſubtus purpureis, calycibus petaliſque extus roſeis. *Purſh Flor. Am. Sept. p.* 369.

---

Many of the WATER-LILIES reſemble one another in ſo many points, that it requires a more intimate knowledge of them than can be acquired by a curſory examination, to enable one to find characters to diſtinguiſh them by. Mr. WILLIAM ANDERSON, who has for ſeveral years cultivated a very extenſive collection of theſe plants, is of opinion that our plant is ſpecifically diſtinct from *odorata.* It is altogether ſmaller than that, the lobes of its leaves divaricate more, and terminate in a ſharper point, which is frequently a little elongated; the under ſurface, only faintly tinged in *odorata*, is of a deep purple colour, and the veins, though raiſed above the ſurface, are ſo in a much leſs degree. That it is really the roſe-coloured variety of *odorata* of PURSH is certain, being the product of roots brought from America

America by himſelf. This excellent Botaniſt deſcribes the flowers as being externally of a roſe colour; but in our plant neither calyx nor petals had any ſuch ſtain. This difference may however have ariſen from cultivation: the deep purple of the under ſurface of the leaves, from want perhaps of ſufficient air and intenſity of light, did not, as deſcribed by PURSH, extend to the peduncles; but had that been the caſe, it is eaſy to conceive that it might have alſo reached the outer ſide of the calyx, and even have been diffuſed in a fainter tinge over the petals alſo.

Mr. PURSH has expreſſed a doubt, whether WILLDENOW's figure of *odorata*, in the Hortus Berolinenſis, may not belong to this variety. But, as he deſcribes the veins as being depreſſed, which in both varieties of *odorata* are prominent, his plant may perhaps have been our NITIDA.

Native of North-America, in the neighbourhood of New-York, and may be preſumed of courſe to be perfectly hardy; but our ſpecimen was flowered under a frame with the aſſiſtance of artificial heat.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth July 1 1803.

F. Sansom sc.

# ACACIA ARMATA. SIMPLE-LEAVED PRICKLY ACACIA.

*Class and Order.*

POLYGAMIA MONŒCIA.

*Generic Character.*

HERMAPH. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-fida vel 5-petala. *Stam.* 4—100. *Pist.* 1. *Ligum.* bivalve.

MASC. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-fida s. 5-petala. *Stam.* 4—100.

*Specific Character and Synonym.*

ACACIA *armata;* foliis simplicibus obliquis: margine altero rectiusculo altero undulato, stipulis spinosis capitulis globosis solitariis.

ACACIA *armata;* foliis dimidiato-oblongis, glabris mucronulatis uninerviis: nervo parallele approximato margini interiori subtruncato, stipulis spinosis, capitulis globosis solitariis. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. v.* 5. *p.* 468.

---

DESC. *Stem* shrubby: *branches* flexile, striate, thinly haired. *Leaves* scattered, sessile, simple, quite entire, oblique, approaching to the shape of a bill-hook, the mid-rib running parallel with and near to the inner straightish margin, while the outer margin proceeds from the base in a waved line to the point where it is recurved and slightly mucronate. *Stipules* two spines just below the leaf, having a globular gland between them. *Peduncle* axillary, somewhat longer than the leaf, solitary, bearing a globular head of yellow *flowers*, of which the greatest number are male. *Stamens* very many: *filaments* much longer than the minute *corolla: anthers* orbicular, yellow. When the corollas first expand, the *styles* in the hermaphrodite flowers are longer by half than the stamens, but the filaments soon shoot above and conceal them.

A hardy

A hardy greenhouſe ſhrub. Diſcovered on the ſouth coaſt of New-Holland, by Robert Brown, Eſq. Introduced in 1803. Flowers from April to June. Propagated by cuttings. Our drawing was taken from a plant communicated by Meſſrs. Loddiges and Sons, in 1811. We were favoured with ſpecimens of the ſame in May laſt, from Meſſrs. Lee and Kennedy.

*Wd.m Edwards Del.* *Pub by S. Curtis Walworth July 1. 1814.* *E. Sargent sc.*

# CAMELLIA JAPONICA (*var.* ζ.) ANEMONIFLORA. ANEMONE-FLOWERED, or WARRATA'H CAMELLIA.

## *Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* imbricatus, polyphyllus: foliolis interioribus majoribus.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CAMELLIA *japonica*; foliis acute ferratis acuminatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 842. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p.* 235.
(ζ.) anemoniflora; *petalis interioribus curtis linguiformibus lateribus reflexis.*

---

A number of varieties of this very beautiful tree have been within theſe few years imported from China; no fewer than eleven are enumerated by Mr. AITON, in the Hortus Kewenſis, viz. 1. The ſingle red (vide N^m. 42). 2. Semidouble red. 3. Double red. 4. Middlemiſt's red. 5. Myrtle-leaved red. 6. Anemone-flowered, or Warrata'h. 7. Pæony-flowered. 8. Double-ſtriped. 9. Bluſh. 10. Buff. 11. Double white. To which liſt, ſome others may already be added, eſpecially 12. Snowdrop-flowered: ſaid to be white with the internal petals ſhort and edged with green.

Of all theſe varieties, the double white or BOURBON CAMELLIA is, in our opinion, by far the moſt beautiful. Nothing can exceed in elegance a large tree of this kind, covered with beautiful ſnow-white double bloſſoms, emboſomed amidſt the bright green ſhining foliage; ſuch as we remember to have ſeen with delight two years ago at the Northampton Nurſery, Balls-Pond.

Our preſent variety, the ANEMONE-FLOWERED, is at once amongſt the moſt beautiful, ſingular, and rare. Being of late introduction,

introduction, we do not know of its having flowered any where till the laſt ſpring. Our drawing was taken at Mr. GRIFFIN's, South-Lambeth, in March, and we heard of it in ſome other collections about the ſame time. In the more common double varieties, the multiplication conſiſts of petals of nearly the ſame ſize or only gradually diminiſhing towards the centre, where they become too crowded to find room fully to expand; but in this the outer petals remain of their full ſize, not increaſed in number, and the centre appears by the correſponding length, to be compoſed of the filaments converted into ſhort and imperfect petals with their ſides folded outwards.

All the varieties may be propagated by budding on the more common kinds.

The ſingle CAMELLIA, which at the time of the publication of our figure, in 1788, was generally treated as a ſtove plant, is now found to be hardy enough to bear being expoſed, during the winter, to the open air; although, on account of its early ſeaſon of flowering, before our winters are over, it cannot be ſeen to perfection without ſhelter.

N°1655.

# TUPISTRA SQUALIDA. AMBOYNA TUPISTRA.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Inflor.* scaposa, spicata, simplex, bracteata. *Cal.* o. *Cor.* infera, sexfida, imbricato-connivens, patentissima, æqualis, rigida. *Stam.* dimidio breviora; *fil.* tota præter punctum antheriferum corollæ adnata; *anth.* biloculares, introversæ, ovatæ, *(in exemplario quod habemus parvæ atque cassæ).* *Pist.* longitudine dupla staminum, columnare; *germ.* depressum, subrotundum, solidum; *stylus* hujus isoperimetrus, 3-plo altior, continuus, tereti-trisulcus, tubulatus, stigmate hians trilobo-labroso, corrugato. *Fructus* Bacca? G.

OBS. Bulbus *tunicatus, membranis tectus, rhizomatis cylindrici descendentis terminatrix; folia pauca* (2—3?), *latius lorata, convoluto-complexa,* lamina *lanceolato-oblonga, plana, nervosa, medio costata;* scapus *bis ultrave brevior, centralis, teres, durus, inclinatus;* spica *oblonga; cylindrica, conferta, divaricata;* bracteæ *aridæ, floris sessilis isometræ;* cor. *horizontalis, bilabiato-campanulata, brevis, subrotato-explicanda? laciniis medietate ferme tenus concretis, ovatis, dorso convexis, labii superioris planius extensis, inferioris concavius contractis. Flores in spica inferiores numero partium addunt. Utrum est prænotatus in antheris defectus stirpis femininæ indicium, an speciminis individui vitium fortuitum? Anne ad* SANSEVIERAM *per ejusdem* sessiliflоram *(Vide supra No. 739) accedit? Anne congener* ORONTII japonici *male cum* aquatico, *generis sui prototypo, associati?* G.

*Specific Name.*

TUPISTRA *squalida.* G.

---

The present very curious and, as far as we can trace, unrecorded vegetable was introduced into this country some years back from the Island of Amboyna, by Messrs. LODDIGES of Hackney, and has been ever since preserved in their stove, where it flowered for the first time in April last. The flowers

were

were of a pale dingy purpliſh colour, ſcentleſs; when expanded, ſomething more than the third of an inch in diameter; the bractes, as far as we could make out, were ſometimes two-valved, one valve large and ovate, fitted to the lower part of the flower, the other minute, placed on one ſide; others appeared to have only one valve. Our plant has a ſtrong general reſemblance to ORONTIUM *japonicum* (ſee No. 898 of this work); but as we never had an opportunity of inſpecting a flower of that vegetable, we muſt leave it to thoſe who have had, to decide the mutual relations of the two. ORONTIUM *aquaticum*, on which the genus was founded by LINNÆUS, has evidently no generic affinity with *japonicum*. Mr. R. BROWN had ſuggeſted the idea of our plant's being a female. We miſſed the opportunity of ſeeing any part of the ſpecimen except the inflorescence, and that in a very ſhattered imperfect ſtate. So that we refer, without attempting any further deſcription, to the adjoining plate for the reſt. *G.*

Ant.t Edwards Del.

Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth Feb.y 1.1814 E. Jonson sc.

# ALBUCA VIRIDIFLORA. GRASS-GREEN ALBUCA.

*Generic Character.—Vide No.* 1046.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALBUCA *viridiflora; (cor. biformis, cernua; ſtam. alterna ſterilia;)* bulbo oblato-rotundo, ex laminis craſſiſſimis tuberoideo-conſolidato; foliis pluribus (7—9?), flaccidis, anguſtis, lineari-attenuatis, convoluto-canaliculatis, extus ſtriatis villoſis, intus glabris, *(ſub lente)* totis papulis albidis minutiſſimis priunatis, ſcapo inferne villoſo parum brevioribus; racemo pluri- (5—10) floro, diſtante, patente; pedunculis flore atque bractea duplo longioribus; corolla pendula, laciniis exterioribus ſtellatis, quarta parte circà longioribus, oblongis acumine obtuſato; interioribus parum anguſtioribus, erecto-conniventibus, genitalia concludentibus, concavis, appendiculo tranſverſe ſubreniformi, calloſo, fornicato-infracto, pubeſcente præfixis; filamentis lineari-attenuatis, carinato-canaliculatis, ſubæqualibus, apice aduncis, alterne caſtratis; antheris erectis, a dorſo ſuſpenſis; germine oblongo, priſmatico, triſulco, glabro; ſtylo parum breviore, erecto, craſſo, obpyramidato, triſulco-triquetro, glanduloſo-villoſo, baſi conſtricto; ſtigmate conoideo, parum prominulo, hirſuto, intra ſummos ſtyli angulos ſeſſili; capſula ovata, triquetra, obtuſa; ſeminibus ſubrotundis, varie compreſſis. *G.*

ALBUCA *viridiflora. Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. *tab.* 446. *Coll. Suppl.* 98. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 100. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 250.

---

The thick laminæ which form the *Bulb* are ſo compact as to give it the appearance of being ſolid, with ſomewhat of the look of a turnip-radiſh; *leaves* a foot or more long, about two lines broad near the baſe; *ſtem* round, about the thickneſs of a common pen, rather higher than the leaves; *peduncles* about two inches

inches long; *bractes* ſphacelate, brown, tapered; *flowers* ſcentleſs, about an inch in length, of a deep green colour, having a mixture of yellow in the inner ſegments; *anthers* pale.

The plant from which our drawing was made had been imported by Mr. GRIFFIN, in whoſe collection at South-Lambeth it flowered in April laſt. Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Introduced into the Kew Gardens, by Mr. MASSON, in 1794. *G.*

---

## *ERRATUM.*

No. 1613, *verſ. fol. l.* 3, pro "triquetro-ſubulata," lege "triquetro-ſubulato."

No 1657.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth July 1. 1814. F. Sansom Sc.

# LACHNÆA BUXIFOLIA (α.) VIRENS. GREEN BOX-LEAVED LACHNÆA.

***********************

*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* o. *Cor.* 4-fida : limbo inæquali. *Nux* ſubdrupacea.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LACHNÆA *buxifolia*; foliis ſparſis elliptico-ovatis, capitulis lanatis.

(α.) virens; *foliis viridibus, ſquamulis faucis diſcretis inconſpicuis, ſtigmate ſubincluſo.*

LACHNÆA *buxifolia*; foliis ovalibus ſeſſilibus glaberrimis, floribus capitatis tomentoſo-lanatis. *Lam. Encyc.* 373. *Illuſt. t.* 292. *f.* 1.

GNIDIA *filamentoſa*; foliis elliptice ovatis glaberrimis approximatis, floribus capitatis, filamentis capillaribus. *Linn. Suppl.* 224. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 425. *Thunb. Prod.* 76.

---

DESC. *Stem* ſhrubby; lower part naked, marked with the veſtiges of the leaves: *branches* long, flexible, bearing uſually one head of flowers at the extremity. *Leaves* ſeſſile, elliptical, quite entire, obſoletely nerved underneath, ſmooth, green, crowded together, eſpecially about the end of the branch, where they ſerve for an involucrum. Head of flowers hemiſpherical, *Corolla* tubular; *tube* long, hairy, ſwelled at the baſe, contracted upwards: *limb* 4-cleft: three of the *laciniæ* approximated, one rather larger and diſtant from the reſt, clothed with ſilky hairs on the outſide, and longer ones within. *Stamens* 8, the alternate filaments longer and more patent, inſerted into the uppert part of the tube: *anthers* yellow. *Scales* or glandular *nectaries* white, ſcarcely viſible. *Germen* ſuperior, oblong: *ſtyle* the length of the tube, inſerted into the apex of the germen: *ſtigma* globular, hiſpid, ſcarcely exſerted.

This

This plant has been miſtakenly called in the nurſeries GNIDIA *capitata.*

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Flowers in the ſpring. Requires to be kept in an airy light greenhouſe. Propagated by ſeeds, difficultly by cuttings or layers. Communicated by Mr. KNIGHT, of the Exotic Nurſery, King's-Road.

Introduced about 1800, by GEORGE HIBBERT, Eſq.

J.T. Edwards Del.  Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth July 1.st 1814  F. Sansom Sc.

# LACHNÆA BUXIFOLIA (β.) GLAUCA. GLAUCOUS BOX-LEAVED LACHNÆA.

************************

*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vide Nm.* 1657.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LACHNÆA *buxifolia*; foliis ſparſis elliptico-ovatis, capitulis lanatis.
(α.) vide Nm. 1657.
(β.) glauca; *foliis glaucis, ſquamulis faucis* 4, *geminatis, luteis, ſtigmate exſerto.*
LACHNÆA *glauca. Saliſb. Parad. Lond.* 109. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. v.* 2. *p.* 415.
LACHNÆA *buxifolia. Bot. Repoſ.* 524.
GNIDIA *grandis.* Hortulanis.

---

This variety differs from the preceding, in its *leaves* being glaucous, the *head of flowers* more globular, the *ſtigma* exſerted far beyond the tube of the corolla, and eſpecially in having four united pairs of yellow very conſpicuous glandular *nectaries* above the faux, which are hardly viſible in the preceding plant. It is known among the Nurſerymen by the name of GNIDIA *grandis*, from which genus LACHNÆA differs only in the inequality of the laciniæ of the corolla.

This is a very deſirable ſhrub, remaining long in bloſſom, and is ſometimes, but not always, very ſweet-ſcented. Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Requires to be kept in a light airy part of the greenhouſe; is impatient of continued heavy waterings; and flowers beſt when kept in a ſmall pot. Propagated by ſeeds, but very difficultly by cuttings.

Introduced

Introduced by GEORGE HIBBERT, Esq. about the year 1800, being first observed at the Cape by his collector Mr. JAMES NEVIN. Our drawing was taken some years since from a plant communicated by Mr. KNIGHT, of the Exotic Nursery. We received the same last April, from Mr. BARR, of the Northampton Nursery, Ball's-Pond.

# ACACIA MELANOXYLON. BLACK-WOODED ACACIA.

## *Class and Order.*

POLYGAMIA MONŒCIA.

## *Generic Character.*

HERMAPH. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-fida vel 5-petala. *Stam.* 4—100. *Pist.* 1. *Legumen* bivalve.

MASC. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor* 5-fida s. 5-petala. *Stam.* 4—100.

## *Specific Character.*

ACACIA *melanoxylon*; foliis lanceolato-oblongis subfalcatis, capitulis subracemosis, ramulis ultimis pedunculisque angulatis furfure tenuissimo tectis, funiculo umbilicali colorato plicato semen subcingente. *Brown Mss. et in Hort. Kew. ed. alt. v. 5. p.* 462.

---

This species in its native country, Van Diemen's Island, grows into a considerable tree; the one from which our drawing was made reached to several feet in height before it shewed any blossoms. The bark of the extreme branches is covered with a fine ferrugineous pubescence; that of the larger is rough, and of a dark brown colour, approaching to black. When cut through, the wood of the latter is compact and white; but, from its name, we suppose that the wood itself in older trees, or perhaps of the trunk only, is of a black colour.

Raised from seeds received from New-Holland, by JOHN WALKER, Esq. of Arno's-Grove, Southgate, under the name of BLACK-WOOD, about six years ago.

Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth Aug.t 1814.

E. Sansom Sc.

Geo.ª Edwards Del. Pub.d by J. Curtis Walworth Aug.t 1. 1814. F. Clay

# VERONICA LABIATA. LABIATED SPEEDWELL.

*Class and Order.*

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-partitus, raro 5-partitus. *Cor.* subrotata. *Tubus* calyce brevior. *Capsula* valvis medio septiferis v. bipartibilis. BROWN.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

VERONICA *labiata ;* racemis axillaribus longissimis, foliis elongato-lanceolatis acuminatis inæqualiter serratis. *Brown Prod. Nov. Holl. p.* 434.

VERONICA *Derwentia ;* foliis lanceolatis, oppositis, alternis, dentatis : floribus spicatis axillaribus : corollis parvis, pallide violaceis, fragrantissimis. *Littlejohn in Bot. Repos.* 531.

---

DESC. *Root* perennial. *Stems* simple, erect, smooth, rounded, herbaceous. *Leaves* crosswise-opposite, sessile, lanceolate, concave, sawed with unequal fleshy pointed teeth *Calyx* smooth, 4-cleft : *segments* acute, nearly equal, erect. *Corolla* one petal : *tube* very short : *faux* hairy : *limb* 4-cleft : *laciniæ* somewhat unequal, bilabiately arranged : upper one upright, emarginate, larger than the other three which form the lower lip. Colour of the corolla pale blue. *Stamens* 2 : *filaments* the length of the corolla inserted into the tube. *Anthers* heart-shaped, deep blue : *pollen* white. *Germen* oval, emarginate : *Style* purple : *Stigma* simple.

We did not remark the fragrance of the flowers recorded in the Botanist's Repository.

It is considered as a greenhouse plant ; but, being a native of Van Diemen's Island and of the South Coast of New-Holland, is probably sufficiently hardy to bear our ordinary winters without protection. Propagated by parting its roots. Flowers most part of the summer.

= Huernia clavigera
See B.M. 6379



# STAPELIA CAMPANULATA. BELL-SHAPED STAPELIA.

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

Asclepiadea. *Nectarium* duplici stellula tegente genitalia.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

STAPELIA *campanulata;* ramis plurimis simplicibus erectis tetragonis dentatis: dentibus patentibus acutis, corolla decemfida campanulata scabra, tubo barbato. *Masson Stap. p.* 11. *n.* 6. *t.* 6.

STAPELIA *campanulata;* corollis decemdentatis: laciniis majoribus lanceolatis; fundo campanulato, pedunculis trifloris, ramis erectis tetragonis basi floriferis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 1293. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 2. *p.* 95.

HUERNIA. *Brown Asclep. in Mem. Wern. Soc.* 1. *p.* 22.

---

Our figure will be observed to differ in some respects from that of MASSON, and has been supposed to be a distinct species; but we can see no good reason for such a conclusion. In MASSON's figure, the colour of the spots is seen on the outside of the corolla, but we have observed the same difference in some other species, which may probably be owing to our plants being blown under glass, and consequently exposed to a lesser degree of light, as well as of air, which lessens the intensity of colour in most flowers.

The branches are generally four-angled, rarely five-angled; and the tube of the corolla is filled with a club-shaped pubescence, as described by MASSON.

Our drawing was taken from a plant that flowered at Mr. VERE's, in August 1813. We received the same from Messrs. LODDIGES some years ago.

J. Sykes Edwards. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Aug. 1. 1814. E. Scriven Sc.

A. 1002.

# STAPELIA RETICULATA. NETTED-FLOWERED STAPELIA.

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

Aſclepiadea. *Nectarium* duplici ſtellula tegente genitalia.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

STAPELIA *reticulata;* ramis pentagonis denticulatis: dentibus patentibus, corolla decemangulata, tubo intus barbato ampliato in orbiculum elevatum. *Maſſon Stap. p.* 9. *n.* 2. *t.* 2.

STAPELIA *reticulata;* corolla decemdentata: laciniis majoribus ovatis acutis, fundo barbato orbiculo elevato cincto, pedunculis binis corolla brevioribus ramis pentagonis patulis baſi floriferis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 1295. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 2. *p.* 96.

HUERNIA. *Brown Aſclep. in Mem. Wern. Soc.* 1. *p.* 22.

---

The elevated ring which ſurrounds the mouth of the tube in this ſpecies is not ſo well expreſſed in our drawing as it ought to have been. The light parts of the flower in MASSON's figure are much whiter, and run in croſs lines more like the meſhes of a net. Yet from the remarkable five-angled ſharp-toothed branches, clouded with purpliſh ſpots, we have no doubt of the identity of the ſpecies. If we miſtake not, we were informed that Mr. WOODFORD received his plant from MASSON himſelf, under the name of *reticulata.*

This ſpecies and the preceding, as well as *lentiginoſa*, No. 506, belong to the ſame diviſion, in which the parts of fructification lie at the bottom of the tube, and are ſeparated into a diſtinct genus, by Mr. BROWN, in his elaborate and ingenious Eſſay on the Natural Order of Aſclepiadeæ, publiſhed in the Memoirs of the Wernerian Society. To this he has applied the name of HUERNIA, "in memory of JUSTUS HEURNIUS, one of the earlieſt collectors of Cape plants, and from whoſe drawings the firſt account of STAPELIA was taken."

Grows naturally in the hollows of rocks, near North Oliſant's River. Our drawing was taken ſeveral years ago, from Mr. WOODFORD's collection, late at Vauxhall, in the month of Auguſt.

7960.

# MESEMBRYANTHEMUM INCLAUDENS.
# NEVER-CLOSING FIG MARIGOLD.

*Claſs and Order.*

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-fidus. *Petala* numeroſa, linearia, baſi cohærentia. *Capſ.* carnoſa, infera, polyſperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *inclaudens;* foliis dolabriformibus acie crenulata, corollis ſemper apertis: petalis interioribus teretibus abbreviatis.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *inclaudens;* foliis triquetris ſubdeltoidibus lævibus perviridibus, carina gibboſa, corollis inclaudentibus, petalis interioribus valde abbreviatis imbricatiſque. *Haworth Syn. Succul. p.* 295. *Idem in Bot. Repoſ.* 388.

---

This is one of the moſt deſirable ſpecies of this numerous genus, both on account of the brilliancy of its flowers and becauſe they remain fully expanded, night and day. Flowering branches when cut off will continue unchanged for days together; ſo that they may be worn in the hair or boſom, without danger of drooping from the heat of the ball-room; but they are without ſcent. There are ſeveral other ſpecies which have their bloſſoms always expanded, all of which, Mr. HAWORTH remarks, are well adapted to the above purpoſe; and if fragrance be an object, the addition of ſome of the night-flowering ſpecies will ſupply that alſo.

The

The redneſs of the leaves and branches depends much upon the plant's being expoſed to ſun and air, though the apex of the leaves and part of the ſtems in the neighbourhood of the joints, under all circumſtances, ſhew a greater or leſs tinge of this colour.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Flowers in June, July, and Auguſt. Introduced about the year 1802. Requires to be protected from froſt and from damps. Communicated by the Hon. WILLIAM HERBERT.

N.º1064.

Wd.ª Edwards Del.

Pub.d by S. Curtis.

# SAXIFRAGA VIRGINIENSIS. VIRGINIAN SAXIFRAGE.

*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Capſ.* biroſtris, 1-locularis, polyſperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SAXIFRAGA *virginienſis* (tota minutim pubens) foliis ſpathulatis undulatim crenulatis, caule ſubaphyllo dichotomo, floribus congeſtis, capſulis alternis ſeſſilibus.

SAXIFRAGA *virginienſis*; tota minutim pubeſcens, foliis ovalibus obtuſis crenatis in petiolum decurrentibus, caule ſubaphyllo paniculato, ramulis dichotomis, floribus ſubſeſſilibus. *Purſh Fl. Amer. Sept.* 310.

SAXIFRAGA *virginienſis*; tota minutim pubens; foliis ovalibus, obtuſis, quaſi petiolatis, crenatis: caule ſubaphyllo, paniculato, ramulis ſubſeſſiliter alternifloris: calycibus erectis. *Michaux Fl. Am. Bor.* 1. 269. *Perſoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 488. *n.* 19.

SANICULA virginienſis alba folio oblongo mucronato. *Pluk. Phyt.* 222. *f.* 5. ad *penſylvanicam* male relatam.

SAXIFRAGA foliis cordato-ovalibus crenatis, corolla alba, caule hirſuto aphyllo. *Fl. Virg.* 1. 160. *Clayton n.* 525. Synonymon ad *nivalem* a Linnæo relatum.

SAXIFRAGA *piloſa*. *Bankſ. Herb. et Haworth Miſc. Nat.*

---

SAXIFRAGA *virginienſis* and *nivalis* appear to us to be very nearly allied, but the flowers and more eſpecially the ſeed-veſſels of the latter are larger, and the panicle leſs diffuſe. The flowers in *virginienſis* do indeed grow in cluſters; but, as the ſeed-veſſels

seed-vessels form, the panicle expands, and the capsules are distinct and placed alternately along the branches: there are good specimens of the plant in both states, sent by BARTRAM to PETER COLLINSON, in the Banksian Herbarium, and described by SOLANDER, under the name of *pilosa*, with a query whether it may not be a variety of *pensylvanica*. The origin of this doubt appears to have been the figure in PLUKENET, referred by LINNÆUS to the latter plant, but which certainly belongs to this, and is so quoted by MICHAUX and PURSH.

We have examined the specimen in CLAYTON'S own Herbarium, now in the possession of Sir JOSEPH BANKS, and find it to be certainly the same as our plant in its fully expanded state; indeed it is quoted by SOLANDER as a synonym of his *pilosa*. As this specimen is the only authority for *nivalis* being a native of the United States, that species should at present be excluded from the American catalogue.

The very different appearance of SAXIFRAGA *virginiensis*, when it first comes into flower and after the capsules are formed, seems to have led to the confusion; in the former state, it very much resembles *nivalis*, as may be seen by comparing our figure with that of *nivalis* in the Flora Danica.

We observe, that the leaves vary considerably in different specimens, in size, crenature, and length of the petiole; which latter are however seldom as long as in our specimen, which was probably drawn by being flowered under glass.

A hardy alpine perennial; native of Pensylvania, Carolina, and Virginia; propagated by seeds or parting the roots.

Communicated by Mr. SWEET, from the Stockwell-Common Nursery.

W.m Ellwood Del. Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth Surg.n

# GLADIOLUS BLANDUS. (δ.) PAINTED CORN-FLAG.

*Generic Character.—Vide ſupra No.* 1564.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

GLADIOLUS *blandus. Vide Nis.* 625, 645, *et* 648; *adjectis ſynonymis ſequentibus.*
GLADIOLUS *blandus. Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 1. 100. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 103. *Nobis ſupra No.* 992, *in Spec. Synth.*
GLADIOLUS *albidus. Vahl Enum.* 2. 84.
GLADIOLUS *carneus. Lil. a Redouté, tab.* 65.
GLADIOLUS *campanulatus. Bot. Rep. t.* 188.
GLADIOLUS *trimaculatus. Vahl Enum.* 2. 85.
GLADIOLUS *inflatus. Vahl Enum.* 2. 87 ?

---

The talleſt of all the varieties of this fine ſpecies, being ſometimes more than three feet high. We refer to No. 625, for deſcription and remainder of the ſynonymy. The ſpecimen from which our drawing was made had been received from Holland, by the Hon. WILLIAM HERBERT. We have formerly ſeen others, received from the ſame quarter. *G.*

Wm.ª Edwards Del.

Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth Aug.st 1. 1814.

L. Sansom Sc.

# DIPHYLLEIA CYMOSA. CYME-FLOWERED DIPHYLLEIA.

*Clafs and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 3-phyllus; foliolis ovalibus, concavis, deciduis. *Cor.* petala ſex, calyce majora, patula, ovalia, concava, decidua. *Stam.* petalis dimidio breviora, hypogyna: *filam.* brevia, plana: *anth.* oblongæ; loculis membrana a baſi ad apicem junctis, eadem ſoluta dehiſcentibus. *Piſt.* ovarium ovatum: *ſtylus* vix ullus: *ſtigma* capitatum. *Bacca* ſubgloboſa, unilocularis, ſeſſilis; *ſem.* 2—3, ſubrotunda. *Herba* PODOPHYLLI peltati; *foliis tamen alternis et remote a margine peltatis. Pedunculus terminalis, cyma ſimplici. Flores candidi. Baccæ atro-cæruleæ ſeminibus purpureis. Michaux Flor. Bor.-Amer.* 1. 203.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

DIPHYLLEIA *cymoſa. Mich. Flor. Bor.-Amer.* 1. 203. *tab.* 19. 20. *Purſh Fl. Amer. Sept.* 1. 218.

---

*Root* creeping, jointed, knotted; *herb* ſmooth; *leaves* two, ſubpalmate, angularly lobed, ſerrate; lobes acuminate. Found near rivulets on the high mountains of Carolina and Virginia. Introduced a year or two ago, by Mr. LYONS. Hardy. Our drawing was made from a living ſpecimen communicated by Mr. WILLIAM KENT, from his collection at Clapton, in the beginning of May laſt. We have truſted to MICHAUX and PURSH for what little we have ſaid by way of deſcription, having miſſed the opportunity of examining the living plant. *G.*

Sydt. Edwards Del. Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth Sept.r 1814. E. Scriven Sc.

# TROXIMON GLAUCUM. GLAUCOUS-LEAVED TROXIMON.

*********************

*Claſs and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

*Generic Character.*

*Receptaculum* nudum, puncticulatum. *Pappus* piloſus, ſeſſilis. *Cal.* oblongus, conicus, ſimplex, aut ſquamis inæqualibus imbricatus.

*Specific Character and Synonym.*

TROXIMON *glaucum*; ſcapo unifloro, calycinis foliolis imbricatis cuſpidatis, foliis linearibus integerrimis utrinque glaucis. *Purſh Fl. Amer. Sept.* 2. *p.* 505.

---

In our cultivated plant the *receptacle* was flat, rather honeycombed than puncticulate; *calyx* in two ſeries, outer ſeries ſcarcely half the length of the inner, diſtant, dark brown, conical, acute: inner ſeries linear-lanceolate, erect, equal, green. *Germen* linear-oblong. *Pappus* ſeſſile, hairy. *Leaves* glaucous: nerves and veins whitiſh, ſheathing at the bottom.

The glaucous, fleſhy foliage, uncommon in this claſs, and brilliant, though light, yellow flowers, contraſted with the long orange-coloured anthers, gives this plant rather a ſtriking aſpect. A hardy perennial. Native of the Banks of the Miſſouri, North-America. Introduced by THOMAS NUTTAL, Eſq. Communicated by Meſſrs. FRASER, from their American Nurſery, Sloane-Square. Flowers in May and June.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Sept. 1814.

F. Sansom Sc.

# HABENARIA CILIARIS. YELLOW-FRINGED HABENARIA.

## *Class and Order.*

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cor.* ringens. *Labellum* basi subtus calcaratum. *Glandulæ pollinis* nudæ distinctæ (loculis pedicellorum adnatis vel solutis distinctis). BROWN *in Hort. Kew.*

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HABENARIA *ciliaris;* cornu filiformi germini longiore, labello lanceolato pennatim-fimbriato, petalis interioribus dentato-incisis. *Brown Mss. Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 5. *p.* 194.

ORCHIS *ciliaris;* labello oblongo-lanceolato pennatim-ciliato petalis duplo longiore, cornu germine longiore. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 4. *p.* 8. *Pursh Flor. Amer. Sept.* 585.

ORCHIS *ciliaris;* bulbis indivisis, nectarii labio lanceolato, cornu longissimo. *Act. Upsal.* 1741. *p.* 6. *Gron. Virg.* 136. *Sp. Pl.* 1331. *Bot. Repos.* 42.

ORCHIS *ciliaris;* scapo folioso, spica subovata multiflora, ovario superne in setam bractea longiore attenuato, cornu subunciali, labello sublanceolato pennatim lacero. *Michaux Amer.* 2. *p.* 156.

ORCHIS palmata elegans lutea virginiana, cum longis calcaribus luteis. *Morif. Hist.* 3. *p.* 499.

ORCHIS marilandica grandis et procera, floribus luteis, calcari longissimo; labello fimbriato. *Raj. Sup.* 588.

ORCHIS (β.) testiculata floribus niveis speciosis spicatis labello pulcherrime fimbriato plumam referente. *Clayt. n.* 560.

---

DESC. *Scape* leafy, striate, erect. *Leaves* lanceolate, acuminate, gradually diminishing till they become linear-lanceolate *bractes,*

*bracteæ*, ſcarcely exceeding half the length of the germen. *Corolla* (or *perianthium*) ringent; three *external petals* ſubequal, ovate: one *ſuperior*, concave, helmet-ſhaped: two *lateral*, flat, dependent: three *internal* unequal: two erect, linear, ciliated at the apex, one (the *labellum*, *lip*, or *nectary*) oblong, finely cut on the margin into a wide fringe, elongated backward into a ſlender, cylindrical ſpur, equal to or rather longer than the germen. *Lobes of the anther* diſtinct, opening longitudinally: *pollen maſſes* ſtanding erect on long pedicles when they eſcape from the anther. *Germen* very long, filiform, and much twiſted: *ſtigma* obtuſe, gelatinous.

The colour of every part of the flower, including the germen, is uniformly an iron-yellow. It is ſometimes however, though rarely, found with white flowers.

In the above deſcription, the relative ſituation of the parts is conſidered, as the flower appears when fully expanded, without regard to the contortion of the germen. In other reſpects, it is accommodated to the ideas of Mr. Brown. (*Vide Prod. Fl. Nov. Holl. p.* 309.

A hardy perennial. Communicated by Mr. Woodford, late of Belfont-Houſe, Vauxhall. Native of North-America, from Canada to Carolina, growing in meadows and drained ſwamps. Cultivated before 1796, by R. A. Salisbury, Eſq.

N.1669.



Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Sept. 1814

# EPIDENDRUM FRAGRANS. SWEET-SCENTED EPIDENDRUM.

## *Claſs and Order.*

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Columna* cum ungue labelli longitudinaliter connata in tubum (quandoque decurrentem in ovarium). *Maſſæ pollinis* 4, parallelæ, ſeptis completis perſiſtentibus diſtinctæ, baſi filo granulato elaſtico auctæ. BROWN.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

EPIDENDRUM *fragrans*; folio lanceolato bulbo innato, ſcapo abbreviato multifloro, lamina labelli cordata acuminata. *Brown in Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 5. *p.* 218.

EPIDENDRUM *fragrans. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 4. *p.* 119. *Bot. Repoſ.* 645. *Nobis ſupra No.* 572. *pag. averſa. Swartz Prod.* 123.

EPIDENDRUM *cochleatum. Supra No.* 152: icon errore foliis binis picta ideoque delenda.

---

At the time the former figure of this plant (vid. No. 151) was publiſhed, Mr. CURTIS, not having ſeen the flower of EPIDENDRUM *cochleatum*, miſtook this for it. Whether this ſpecimen, contrary to its uſual mode, really put forth two leaves, or that in conſequence of his preconceived opinion, Mr. CURTIS ſuppoſed this to have been by ſome accident defective, and accordingly gave directions that the drawing ſhould be made with two leaves, cannot now be aſcertained. However this may be, as the EPIDENDRUM *fragrans*, which has often flowered in ſeveral collections about town, has not been obſerved

observed ever to deviate from its character of having one leaf only, we are desirous that the former figure should be destroyed; and we now give a genuine representation of the plant, with its proper characters. The error respecting the name has been before rectified at No. 572 of this work.

Native of Jamaica. Requires to be constantly kept in the bark-stove. Flowers in September and October.

Our drawing was taken thirteen years ago, at Mr. WOODFORD'S, at Vauxhall.

# CAMELLIA JAPONICA (*var.* ε.) MYRTIFOLIA.
# MYRTLE-LEAVED RED CAMELLIA.

*Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

*Generic and Specific Characters with Synonyms.—Vide supra No.* 1664.

---

For this very rare and beautiful variety of CAMELLIA we are indebted to Messrs. CHANDLER and BUCKINGHAM, Nurserymen at Vauxhall.

The leaves, though the smallest of any of the varieties which we have seen, are rather too large to warrant the name of *myrtifolia*. The flower is round and compact, with the inner petals gradually diminishing in size; approaching, except in colour, to the Bourbon or double white variety.

Requires the same treatment as the other varieties, and is readily propagated by inarching on stocks of the more common sorts, or by cuttings.

# RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE. CATAWBA RHODODENDRON.

*Claſs and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus. *Cor.* ſubinfundibuliformis, inæqualis. *Stam.* declinata. *Capſ.* 5-locularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

RHODODENDRON *catawbienſe*; foliis brevi-ovalibus utrinque rotundato-obtuſis glabris ſubtus diſcoloribus, umbellis terminalibus, laciniis calycis elongato-oblongis, corollis campanulatis. *Purſh Fl. Amer. Sept.* 1. *p.* 298. *Michaux Flor. Amer.-Bor.* 1. *p.* 258. *Ait. Epit. Hort. Kew. addenda.*

---

The flowers of this ſpecies having been repreſented as being ſcarlet, excited a conſiderable intereſt amongſt our collectors; they turn out however to be of a roſe-colour, and being only obſcurely dotted on the upper petal, though larger, are hardly more ſhewy than thoſe of RHODODENDRON *maximum*. Our drawing was made at the Hammerſmith Nurſery, Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY, June 1813. In a ſpecimen which flowered at Meſſrs. MALCOLM and SWEET's laſt ſpring, it was remarked that the petals were of a much more intenſe colour externally than within, and that conſequently the flowers were more ſhewy when but few of them were fully expanded.

Native of the high mountains of Virginia and Carolina, particularly near the ſource of the Catawba River, where it was found in 1808, by Mr. JOHN FRASER and his late father, and by them introduced in 1809.

It forms a low ſpreading buſh, ſeldom aſcending more than three feet. The capſule is ſmooth, larger, and more approaching to an oval form than that of R. *maximum*, in which it is nearly cylindrical and ferrugineous. We have obſerved too, that variety $\gamma$ of *maximum*, in Mr. PURSH's Flora of North-America, has ſmooth capſules and a leafy calyx, characters ſufficient to entitle it to be conſidered as a diſtinct ſpecies.

N.1071.

Pub by I. Hunter Walworth Sept 1 1815

F. Jansom sc

Rich.d Edwards Del.t

Pub.d by S. Curtis Wadsworth Sept 1814

F. Sansom Sc.

# PENSTEMON GLABRA. NUTTAL'S PENSTEMON.

*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 2-labiata, ventricosa. *Filam.* 5$^{tum}$ sterile, cæteris longius, superne barbatum. *Caps.* compressa, 2-locularis, 2-valvis. *Sem.* numerosa, subglobosa.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PENSTEMON *glabra*; foliis lanceolatis undulatis amplexicaulibus, racemo verticillato secundo, filamento sterili apice spathulato nudo.

PENSTEMON *glabra*; caule foliisque glabris, foliis subamplexicaulibus ovato-oblongis integerrimis, floribus racemoso-paniculatis, filamento sterili nudo clavato apice retuso, calycis foliolis subrotundis acuminatis, laciniis corollæ subæqualibus rotundatis, antheris hirsutis. *Pursh Fl. Am. Sept. Suppl. p.* 738.

PENSTEMON *grandiflorum? Fras. Cat.*

---

DESC. *Stem* adscendent, smooth, generally reddish. *Leaves* crosswise opposite, cordate-lanceolate, embracing the stem: margin undulated, veined underneath, smooth. *Flowers* in a terminal, subcompounded whorled raceme, looking one way. *Calyx leaflets* ovate, concave, acuminate, minutely toothed. *Corolla* ringent: *tube* very short, contracted; *faux* inflated, somewhat contracted upwards by two deep-indented furrows on the underside, but still gaping: *limb* five-cleft: *laciniæ* nearly equal, obtuse, bilabiately arranged, two upper and three lower. *Stamens* didynamous: *filaments* rounded, smooth, crooked: *anther* a little bearded at the back: *lobes* divaricate: *barren filament*

*filament* somewhat longer than the reſt, dilated at the top, naked or beardleſs. *Germen* conical: *ſtyle* nearly equal to the filaments, *ſtigma* ſimple. The flowers are the largeſt of any of the ſpecies; *limb* purple, *faux* nearly bluiſh, changeable.

We have before remarked that the ſeparation of PENSTEMON from CHELONE, on the ground of the difference in the length and pubeſcence of the barren filament, is attended with difficulties. In our preſent plant, this organ exceeds the length of the fertile ſtamens as in the former, but is entirely beardleſs as in the latter. In habit it correſponds with PENSTEMON *lævigata*, and eſpecially with *pubeſcens*.

We received this as the *grandiflora* of FRASER's Catalogue, and probably it is the plant there meant; but Mr. PURSH applies that ſynonym to his PENSTEMON *Bradburii*, which has ſtill larger flowers, and is much taller and more upright.

A hardy perennial. Native of Upper Louiſiana in North-America. Introduced by THOMAS NUTTAL, Eſq. Flowers in June and July. Communicated by Mr. KENT, of Clapton.

N=1073.

Pub.d by Curtis & Fenwick Sept.r 1st 1814.

# CRISTARIA COCCINEA. SCARLET CRISTARIA.

*Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* simplex, 5-fidus. *Petala* 5, unguiculata. *Styli* plures. *Fructus* orbiculato-depressus, pellicula tectus, dehiscens in arillos bialatos.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CRISTARIA *coccinea*; undique cano-tomentosa et pilis stellatis obsita, foliis 3—5-fidis: laciniis incisis acutis, racemis terminalibus, caule diffuso. *Pursh Fl. Am. Sept.* 2. *p.* 453.
MALVA *coccinea. Fraser's Catal.*

---

This beautiful and singular little plant is a native of North-America, growing on the dry prairies and extensive plains of the Missouri. Is a hardy perennial. The whole plant is covered with a stellated pubescence placed on a close white tomentum. Flowers in July, August, and September. Having only a single calyx, it does not correspond with the character of MALVA, but with that of SIDA; from certain species of which, having a winged appendix to the arilli of the seed, the late Prof. CAVANILLES framed a separate genus under the name CRISTARIA.

Our drawing was made from a plant communicated by Messrs. FRASER, of the American Nursery, Sloane-Square.

Introduced by THOMAS NUTTAL, Esq.

Wm. Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth. Oct. 1. 1814. E. Sanford

# ŒNOTHERA FRASERI. FRASER'S EVENING PRIMROSE.

*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-fidus, tubulosus. *Petala* 4. *Capſ.* 4-locularis, 4-valvis, cylindrica, infera. *Sem.* nuda.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ŒNOTHERA *Fraſeri*; glabriuſcula, caule inferne ſimplici ſuperne ramuloſo, foliis ovatis petiolatis glanduloſo denticulatis, racemis folioſis, capſulis pedicellatis obovatis tetragonis. *Purſh Fl. Amer. Sept.* 734. *Suppl.*

---

ŒNOTHERA *Fraſeri* in many reſpects reſembles *fruticoſa* (ſupra No. 332) but when carefully examined is ſufficiently diſtinct: the moſt important character, however, is the form of the capſule, which in the preſent plant is four-cornered, while in *fruticoſa* it is multangular. Mr. PURSH, in conſequence of this ſpecies, has propoſed the following alteration in the ſpecific character of the latter: ŒNOTHERA *fruticoſa*; tenuiter pubeſcens, caule a baſi ramoſo divaricato, foliis ſeſſilibus lanceolatis ſubdentatis acutis, capſulis pedicellatis oblongo-clavatis angulatis.

ŒNOTHERA *Fraſeri* is a native of North-America, where it was firſt collected by Mr. JOHN FRASER, in the year 1808, and ſoon after introduced into this country. It is a hardy perennial. Propagated by ſeeds or parting its roots. Drawn at the North-American Nurſery, Sloane-Square.

The ſpecific name was given by Mr. PURSH, in honour of the diſcoverer, who travelled with his late father in North-America in ſearch of plants. To theſe laborious collectors the Botanical Magazine has frequently been indebted for the opportunity of publiſhing new and rare plants. To their induſtry, indeed, ought to be attributed the acquiſition of many

more of the valuable plants which adorn our gardens, than is generally known.

---

## *ADDENDUM.*

### No. 1592. Œnothera missourensis.

Mr. Pursh has added this as a ſynonym of his Œ. *macrocarpa*, *Suppl p.* 734. In his account of which ſpecies he ſays, that "the figure in the Botanical Magazine is apparently from a very weak and ſtarved plant. The flowers of thoſe in the poſſeſſion of A. B. Lambert, Eſq. were nearly ſix inches in diameter, and the tube nearly ſeven inches long. There is an inequality on the edges of the petals, but by no means can it be called ſerrulate, which term has been introduced into the differentia ſpecifica, and ſtrongly, but erroneouſly, expreſſed in the figure."

Now we apprehend that Mr. Pursh muſt have had ſome other ſpecies in view. We have ſeen a drawing of Mr. Lambert's plant, in which it was repreſented with upright ſtems, whereas our plant is always decumbent. We have attended to it particularly this ſummer, at Mr. Fraser's, where it grows apparently in full health; but the flowers are not at all larger than repreſented in our figure: and the limb of the corolla is always ſerrulate, as deſcribed, nor is this character at all exaggerated in our figure. It cannot, we think, with any propriety be called *macrocarpa*, or large-fruited; the capſule being much ſmaller than in ſeveral other ſpecies. We muſt confeſs however that we have not ſeen it with ripe ſeeds.

Plate 10.

Swards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Oct. 1814. Hanhart

# PAPAVER CAUCASICUM. CAUCASEAN POPPY.

*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 4-petala. *Cal.* 2-phyllus. *Capſ.* 1-locularis, ſub ſtigmate perſiſtente poris dehiſcens.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PAPAVER *caucaſicum*; capſulis obovatis glabris, ſtigmate quadrilobo, caule pedunculiſque piloſis: ſetis ſparſis erectis, foliis pinnatifidis inciſis.

PAPAVER *caucaſicum*; capſulis oblongis glabris, caule ramoſiſſimo virgato pedunculiſque ſetis ſparſis erectis evanidis foliis pinnatifidis inciſis. *Flor. Taur. Caucaſ.*

---

The CAUCASIAN POPPY is nearly related to PAPAVER *dubium*, from which it differs in having much larger petals, of a deeper ſcarlet colour, in being more branched, ſtems and peduncles leſs hairy, with the hairs not adpreſſed, as in that, but ſtanding ſtraight out, and often diſappearing; and eſpecially by the large white four-lobed ſtigma.

Our drawing was made at Mr. GRIFFIN's very valuable collection of rare plants at South-Lambeth, in June laſt.

A hardy annual; propagated by ſeeds. Native of Caucaſus.

---

## *ERRATUM.*

No. 1672, pag. averſ. l. 3 et 4, for The flowers are the largeſt of any of the ſpecies, *read* The flowers are large.

J. d.m Edwards Del. Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth Oct.r 1814. F. Sansom

# STAPELIA BUFONIS. TOAD-FLOWERED STAPELIA.

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

Aſclepiadea. *Nectar.* duplici ſtellula tegente genitalia.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

STAPELIA *Bufonis;* ramis ſimplicibus: ſpinis cruciatim oppoſitis rectis, corollis quinquefidis rugoſiſſimis, laciniis nectarii infimi bidentatis: dentibus divaricatis.
STAPELIA *Bufonia. Donn Cantab.*
ORBEA *bufonia. Haworth Succul. p.* 40.

---

STAPELIA *variegata* (ſupra No. 26.) S. *picta* (ſupra No. 1169) and our preſent plant, S. *Bufonis*, are very nearly related, and perhaps may be by ſome thought to be rather varieties than different ſpecies. There is, however, ſo conſiderable a difference in the herbage, as well as in the colour of the corolla, that we can but think that cultivators are juſtified in conſidering them to be diſtinct. The form of the nectaria would probably decide with more certainty, but this part not having been attended to with a view to their affording diſtinguiſhing characters, entire confidence cannot be put in the accuracy of repreſentations. The latter have certainly the laciniæ of the nectary bifid, and the teeth are longer and more divaricate in *Bufonis* than in *picta.* In the figure this part is repreſented entire in *variegata*, on which account Mr. HAWORTH conſiders it not to be the *variegata* of LINNÆUS. But it is neceſſary that theſe parts ſhould be carefully compared in the living ſpecimens, before any thing can be determined. Our preſent plant has been ſo well named, that were all the ſpecies to be ſeen flowering together, the likeneſs to that loathſome animal which has ſuggeſted its appellation, would infallibly point it out.

Flowers in Auguſt and September. Native of the Cape of Good-Hope. Requires the ſame treatment as the reſt. Our drawing was taken ſome years back at the late Mr. WALKER'S, at Stockwell.

Wm Hidwards Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Oct 1.

# ARDISIA SOLANACEA. NIGHTSHADE-LIKE ARDISIA.

*Claſs and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Cor.* hypocrateriformis, limbo reflexo. *Antheræ* magnæ, erectæ. *Stigma* ſimplex. *Drupa* ſupera, monoſperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ARDISIA *ſolanacea;* corymbis axillaribus, pedicellis clavatis nutantibus demum erectis, corollis carnoſis, foliis ovato-lanceolatis.

ARDISIA *ſolanacea;* corymbis axillaribus tripartitis, foliis oblongis utrinque attenuatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 1063. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 2. *p.* 4.

ARDISIA *ſolanacea. Roxb. Corom.* 1. *p.* 27. *t.* 27.

---

This fine ſhrub, in full bloſſom, was communicated by Meſſrs. LODDIGES and SONS. The corolla has a ſingular appearance much like an artificial flower made of ſhells. The corymbs are rarely tripartite, as deſcribed by WILLDENOW, from a ſolitary inſtance in Dr. ROXBURG's drawing. In our plant, the buds were all cernuous; but, as the flower expanded, the pedicle became ſtraight, one open flower only appearing at a time in each corymb; in the figure in the Coromandel plants, the artiſt has drawn the buds all erect, as well before as after expanſion.

Native of the Coaſt of Coromandel, growing in moiſt places in the vallies among the mountains. Called by the Telingas *Conda Mayoor.*

The juice of the berries, according to ROXBURGH, is of a very beautiful bright red colour, which, upon paper, changes to a durable brown.

Introduced in 1798, by the Right Hon. Sir JOSEPH BANKS, Bart. K. B. Flowers from June to September.

N.° 1673.



Sydenham Edwards Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Oct. 1. 1814

E. Sansom Sc.

# ARDISIA ACUMINATA. ACUMINATED ARDISIA.

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Cor.* hypocrateriformis: limbo reflexo. *Antheræ* magnæ, erectæ. *Stigma* simplex. *Drupa* supera, monosperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ARDISIA *acuminata;* paniculis axillaribus terminalibusque, foliis oblongis acuminatis basi attenuatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 1062. *Hort. Kew. edit. alt.* 2. *p.* 4.
ICACOREA *guianensis. Aublet Guian.* 2. *Suppl. p.* 1. *t.* 368.

---

Our plant does not agree very well with the character taken from AUBLET, the flowers being rather corymbose than panicled. But as this author saw it in fruit only and not in flower, it is possible that by the lengthening of the peduncle at the part from which the pedicles issue, it may at that season put on more the appearance of a panicle.

DESCR. A *shrub*, in our specimen, a foot and half or two feet high with green smooth bark. *Branches* alternate, spreading. *Leaves* petiolated, alternate, oblong, narrowed at both extremities, somewhat undulate, smooth on both sides, ribbed with numerous parallel veins, uniting near the margin. *Peduncles* axillary, not half the length of the leaf; bearing simple or compound corymbs of flowers. *Calyx* minute, persistent, five-parted, acute, white, with rust-coloured dots. *Corolla* salver-shaped, *limb* five-cleft, plain (not reflexed) white with rusty yellow dots scarcely visible to the naked eye. *Stamens* five: *filaments* inserted into the tube of the corolla, short, spear-pointed: *Anthers* connivent. *Germen* globular. *Style* erect, longer than stamens: *Stigma* acute.

Native of Guiana. Communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS, flowering in July.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Oct. 1. 1814.

E. Sansom sc.

# VERONICA MULTIFIDA. FINE-CUT SPEEDWELL.

*Class and Order.*

DIANDRIA MONOCYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* limbo 4-partito: lacinia infima angustiore. *Capf.* 2-locularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

VERONICA *multifida*; racemis lateralibus, foliis multipartitim-pinnatifidis: laciniis linearibus, foliolis calycis trifidis.
VERONICA *multifida*; foliis multipartitis, laciniis pinnatifidis, lobis decurrentibus, pedunculis brevibus, calyce glaberrimo, caule villoso. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 69. *excl. Smith. Act Soc. Linn.* 1. *p.* 109. *Vahl Enum.* 1. *p.* 73.
VERONICA *multifida*; racemis lateralibus, foliis multipartitis laciniatis, caulibus erectis. *Sp. Pl. p.* 17. *Syst. Veg.* 60.
VERONICA abrotanifolio, fruteſcens, floribus carneis. *Amm. Ruth.* 25. *n.* 33.
VERONICA foliis multifidis linearibus. *Gmel. Sib.* 3. *p.* 222. excluſo ſynonymo Tournefortii.

---

DESCR. The whole plant is covered with a fine pubeſcence, ſhorter and thinner on the calyxes than elſewhere; but theſe are by no means free from it. *Stem* ſuffruticoſe. *Lower leaves* multipartite, with pinnatifid laciniæ, upper ones irregularly pinnate with linear, ſimple, and pinnatifid laciniæ. *Racemes* really lateral, though from the drawing they might be taken for terminal. *Bractes* 3—4-cleft: laciniæ ſimple. *Calyx* 4-cleft: two upper leaflets much longer than the lower, trifid. *Corolla* pale blue, ſtreaked with purple: upper lacinia larger than the reſt: lower one ſmaller. *Anthers* violet-coloured before they burſt,

burſt, afterward white, from the white pollen. *Capſ.* ovate, terminated with long perſiſtent *ſtyle*.

We are particularly happy to be able to give a drawing of this little-underſtood ſpecies. All Botaniſts confounded it with *auſtriaca*, till Dr. SMITH gave an account of it from the Siberian ſpecimen preſerved in the Linnean herbarium, in the firſt volume of the Tranſactions of the Linnean Society.

Native of Siberia. A hardy perennial. Flowers in May. Communicated, together with ſeveral other curious and rare plants, by Mr. PRINGLE, Nurſeryman, at Sydenham.

N.1680.

Sydm. Edwards Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Dec. 1. 1814

# HELONIAS GLABERRIMA. SMOOTH-LEAVED HELONIAS.

*Generic Character.—Vide No.* 985.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HELONIAS *glaberrima; (hermaphrodita;)* radice tunicato-bulbosa, ovato-oblonga; foliis ligulato-elongatis, convoluto-canaliculatis, attenuatis, nervoso-striatis; racemo distante, pyramidato; bracteis convoluto-lanceolatis; corolla rotata, æquali, demum connivente; laciniis latè ovatis cum acumine, basi fossula gemina transverse insculptis; capsula velata; seminibus lineari-oblongis, prismaticis, integumento membranaceo quam nucleus ampliore atque superne alato. G.

ZIGADENUS *glaberrimus. Michaux Bor. Amer.* 1. 214. *tab.* 22. *Pursh Amer. Sept.* 1. 241.

---

As far as we are able to judge from the engraving in the above-cited work of MICHAUX, as well as from his description, we take our present plant to be the ZIGADENUS *glaberrimus*. It should be observed, however, that the figure in that work has been done from a dried plant, in which there is not one corolla shewn in its natural state. We are really at a loss to say what may have induced the separation of the species into a genus distinct from that which was left in possession of HELONIAS *virginica* (see above, No. 985). Excepting that the corolla in the present plant is ultimately connivent, which is not the case there, we cannot detect the slightest point to justify this innovation. According to us, VERATRUM and the American species of MELANTHIUM form but one genus with HELONIAS; and we do not scruple to add ZIGADENUS to the mass. Our drawing was made from a plant that flowered this summer at Mr. FRASER's Nursery, in Sloane Square, and which had been imported from North-America. If it be the ZIGADENUS *glaberrimus*, as we presume, it is found in moist grassy spots in Virginia and Lower Carolina, attaining the height of two feet. G.

S. rel.^m Edwards Del.  Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Oct.^r 1814  E. Sansom Sc.

# CLEOME PENTAPHYLLA. FIVE-LEAVED CLEOME.

## *Claſs and Order.*

TETRADYNAMIA SILIQUOSA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-phyllus. *Petala* 4. *Stam.* 4—40. *Siliqua* 1-locularis, bivalvis, polyſperma. *Semina* exalbuminoſa. BROWN.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CLEOME *pentaphylla*; floribus gynandris: ſtaminibus medio ſtipitis inſertis, foliis quinatis paſſim floralibuſque ternatis, caule inermi. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p.* 130.

CLEOME *pentaphylla*; floribus gynandris, foliis digitatis. *Sp. Pl.* 938. *Willd.* 3. *p.* 564.

SINAPISTRUM indicum pentaphyllum flore carneo, minus, non ſpinoſum. *Herm. Lugdb.* 564. *Sloane Hiſt.* 1. *p.* 294. *Raj. Hiſt.* 859.

PAPAVER corniculatum acre quinquefolium ægyptiacum minus. *Pluk. Alm.* 280.

PENTAPHYLLUM peregrinum ſiliquoſum bivalve minus. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 2. *p.* 289.

PENTAPHYLLUM ſiliquoſum arabicum albidum. *Park. Theat.* 397. *f.* 3.

QUINQUEFOLIUM lupini folio. *Bauh. Pin.* 326.

CAPA-VEELA. *Hort. Malab.* 9. *p.* 43. *t.* 24.

---

The number of leaflets is ſo apt to vary in this genus, that it affords but a very bad ſpecific character. Our plant being particularly ſtrong, produced ſeven leaflets on each of the lower leaves; but retained its character of three in the floral leaves.

The genus is not leſs variable in the number and ſituation of

of the ſtamens in the different ſpecies, affording an inſtance of peculiar difficulty in arranging it ſatisfactorily in the Linnean ſyſtem. Though inſerted by LINNÆUS in his claſs *Tetradynamia*, CLEOME has little affinity with the genera naturally belonging to that family. JUSSIEU inſerts it in the natural order of *Capparides*, with which it aſſociates well.

Native of both Eaſt and Weſt-Indies. A tender annual, requiring to be raiſed in a hot-bed, and kept in the ſtove or under a glaſs frame. Flowers in June, July, and Auguſt. Our countryman PARKINSON had it in his garden ſo long ago as the year 1640. Drawn at the Right Hon. CHARLES LONG'S, Brompton-Hill, in Kent.

# INDEX.

In which the Latin Names of the Plants contained in the *Fortieth Volume* are alphabetically arranged.


*Pl.*

1653 Acacia armata.
1659 ——— melanoxylon.
1656 Albuca viridiflora.
1645 Anderſonia ſprengelioides.
1678 Ardiſia acuminata.
1677 ——— ſolanacea.
1654 Camellia japonica (ζ.) anemoniflora.
1670 Camellia japonica (ε.) myrtifolia.
1646 Cameraria dubia.
1640 Cleome ſpinoſa.
1681 ——— pentaphylla.
1673 Criſtaria coccinea.
1666 Diphylleia cymoſa.
1649 Enkianthus quinqueflora.
1669 Epidendrum fragrans.
1665 Gladiolus blandus (δ.)
1668 Habenaria ciliaris.
1680 Helonias glaberrima.
1639 Jacquinia aurantiaca.
1642 Iberis ſaxatilis (β.) corifolia.
1658 Lachnæa buxifolia (β.) glauca.
1657 ——— (α.) virens.
1636 Laurus Caſſia.
1650 Leucadendron grandiflorum.
1638 Luffa fœtida.
1643 Maurandia antirrhiniflora.
1663 Meſembryanthemum inclaudens.
1647 ——— obcordellum.
1652 Nymphæa odorata (β.) roſea.
1637 Œdera prolifera.
1674 Œnothera Fraſeri.
1675 Papaver caucaſicum.
1641 Pelargonium triſte (β.) filipendulifolia.
1672 Penſtemon glabra.
1671 Rhododendron catawbienſe.
1651 Saxifraga ceratophylla.
1664 ——— virginienſis.
1644 Sida periptera.
1676 Stapelia Bufonis.
1661 ——— campanulata.
1648 ——— pulla.
1662 ——— reticulata.
1667 Troximon glaucum.
1655 Tupiſtra ſqualida.
1660 Veronica labiata.
1679 ——— multifida.



# INDEX.


In which the Engliſh Names of the Plants contained in the *Forticth Volume* are alphabetically arranged.


*Pl.*

1659 Acacia, black-wooded.
1653 ——— ſimple-leaved, prickly.
1656 Albuca, graſs-green.
1645 Anderſonia, Sprengelia-like.
1678 Ardiſia, acuminated.
1677 ——— nightſhade-like.
1654 Camellia, Anemone-flowered, or Warratah.
1670 Camellia, myrtle-leaved.
1636 Caſſia, or baſtard Cinnamon.
1646 Cameraria, doubtful.
1681 Cleome, five-leaved.
1640 ——— prickly.
1665 Cornflag, painted.
1673 Criſtaria, ſcarlet.
1666 Diphylleia, cyme-flowered.
1649 Enkianthus, Canton.
1669 Epidendrum, ſweet-ſcented.
1674 Evening-Primroſe, Fraſer's.
1647 Fig-Marigold, heart-ſhaped, or glaucous checquered Dumplin.
1663 Fig-Marigold, never-cloſing.
1668 Habenaria, yellow-fringed.
1680 Helonias, ſmooth-leaved.
1639 Jacquinia, orange-flowered.
1658 Lachnæa, glaucous box-leaved.
1657 ——— green box-leaved.
1650 Leucadendron, great-flowered.
1638 Luffa, ſtinking.
1643 Maurandia, ſnapdragon-flowered
1637 Œdera, proliferous.
1641 Pelargonium, drop-wort-leaved, night-ſmelling.
1672 Penſtemon, Nuttal's.
1675 Poppy, Caucaſean.
1671 Rhododendron, Catawba.
1642 Rock candy-tuft, ſmooth-leaved.
1651 Saxifrage, ſhining-calyxed.
1664 ——— Virginian.
1644 Sida, ſhuttle-cock.
1679 Speedwell, fine-cut.
1660 ——— labiated.
1661 Stapelia, bell-ſhaped.
1648 ——— black-flowered.
1662 ——— netted-flowered.
1676 ——— toad-flowered.
1667 Troximon, glaucous-leaved.
1655 Tupiſtra, Amboyna.
1652 Water-lily, leſſer ſweet-ſcented.



Printed by S. Couchman, Throgmorton-Street, London.